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# Goat Anti-Aurora Kinase B Antibody
**Goat Anti-Aurora Kinase B Antibody (AF4141a)**
**Catalog # AF4141a**

## Specification

### Goat Anti-Aurora Kinase B Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Application | **WB** |
| Primary Accession | Q96GD4 |
| Other Accession | NP_004208.2, 9212 |
| Reactivity | **Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog** |
| Predicted | **Human** |
| Concentration | **100ug/200ul** |
| Calculated MW | **39311** |

### Goat Anti-Aurora Kinase B Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 9212

**Other Names**
Aurora kinase B, 2.7.11.1, Aurora 1, Aurora- and IPL1-like midbody-associated protein 1, AIM-1, Aurora/IPL1-related kinase 2, ARK-2, Aurora-related kinase 2, STK-1, Serine/threonine-protein kinase 12, Serine/threonine-protein kinase 5, Serine/threonine-protein kinase aurora-B, AURKB, AIK2, AIM1, AIRK2, ARK2, STK1, STK12, STK5

**Immunogen**
Peptide with sequence YKELQKSCTFDEQ, from the internal region of the protein sequence according to NP_004208.2.Please note the peptide is available for sale.

**Storage**
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**
Goat Anti-Aurora Kinase B Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### Goat Anti-Aurora Kinase B Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** AURKB

**Function**
Serine/threonine-protein kinase component of the chromosomal passenger complex (CPC), a complex that acts as a key regulator of mitosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11516652" target="_blank">11516652</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12925766" target="_blank">12925766</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14610074" target="_blank">14610074</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14722118" target="_blank">14722118</a>, PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29449677" target="_blank">29449677</a>). The CPC complex has essential functions at the centromere in ensuring correct chromosome alignment and segregation and is required for chromatin-induced microtubule stabilization and spindle assembly (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11516652" target="_blank">11516652</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12925766" target="_blank">12925766</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14610074" target="_blank">14610074</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14722118" target="_blank">14722118</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26829474" target="_blank">26829474</a>). Involved in the bipolar attachment of spindle microtubules to kinetochores and is a key regulator for the onset of cytokinesis during mitosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15249581" target="_blank">15249581</a>). Required for central/midzone spindle assembly and cleavage furrow formation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12458200" target="_blank">12458200</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12686604" target="_blank">12686604</a>). Key component of the cytokinesis checkpoint, a process required to delay abscission to prevent both premature resolution of intercellular chromosome bridges and accumulation of DNA damage: phosphorylates CHMP4C, leading to retain abscission-competent VPS4 (VPS4A and/or VPS4B) at the midbody ring until abscission checkpoint signaling is terminated at late cytokinesis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22422861" target="_blank">22422861</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24814515" target="_blank">24814515</a>). AURKB phosphorylates the CPC complex subunits BIRC5/survivin, CDCA8/borealin and INCENP (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11516652" target="_blank">11516652</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12925766" target="_blank">12925766</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14610074" target="_blank">14610074</a>). Phosphorylation of INCENP leads to increased AURKB activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11516652" target="_blank">11516652</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12925766" target="_blank">12925766</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14610074" target="_blank">14610074</a>). Other known AURKB substrates involved in centromeric functions and mitosis are CENPA, DES/desmin, GPAF, KIF2C, NSUN2, RACGAP1, SEPTIN1, VIM/vimentin, HASPIN, and histone H3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11784863" target="_blank">11784863</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12689593" target="_blank">12689593</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14602875" target="_blank">14602875</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11856369" target="_blank">11856369</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16103226" target="_blank">16103226</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21658950" target="_blank">21658950</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11756469" target="_blank">11756469</a>). A positive feedback loop involving HASPIN and AURKB contributes to localization of CPC to centromeres (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21658950" target="_blank">21658950</a>). Phosphorylation of VIM controls vimentin filament segregation in cytokinetic process, whereas histone H3 is phosphorylated at 'Ser-10' and 'Ser-28' during mitosis (H3S10ph and H3S28ph, respectively) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11784863" target="_blank">11784863</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11856369" target="_blank">11856369</a>). AURKB is also required for kinetochore localization of BUB1 and SGO1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15020684" target="_blank">15020684</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17617734" target="_blank">17617734</a>). Phosphorylation of p53/TP53 negatively regulates its transcriptional activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20959462" target="_blank">20959462</a>). Key regulator of active promoters in resting B- and T-lymphocytes: acts by mediating phosphorylation of H3S28ph at active promoters in resting B-cells, inhibiting RNF2/RING1B-mediated ubiquitination of histone H2A and enhancing binding and activity of the USP16 deubiquitinase at transcribed genes (By similarity). Acts as an inhibitor of CGAS during mitosis: catalyzes phosphorylation of the N-terminus of CGAS during the G2-M transition, blocking CGAS liquid phase separation and activation, and thereby preventing CGAS-induced autoimmunity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33542149" target="_blank">33542149</a>). Phosphorylates KRT5 during anaphase and telophase (By similarity).

### Cellular Location
Nucleus. Chromosome. Chromosome, centromere. Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Midbody. Note=Localizes on chromosome arms and inner centromeres from prophase through metaphase and then transferring to the spindle midzone and midbody from anaphase through cytokinesis (PubMed:20929775). Colocalized with gamma tubulin in the midbody (PubMed:17726514). Proper localization of the active, Thr-232- phosphorylated form during metaphase may be dependent upon interaction with SPDYC (PubMed:20605920). Colocalized with SIRT2 during cytokinesis with the midbody (PubMed:17726514). Localization (and probably targeting of the CPC) to the inner centromere occurs predominantly in regions with overlapping mitosis-specific histone phosphorylations H3pT3 and H2ApT12 (PubMed:20929775).

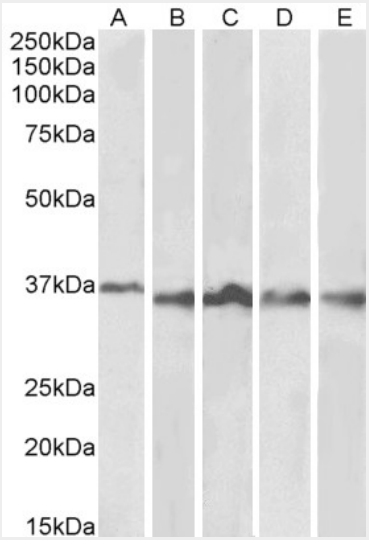
### Tissue Location
High level expression seen in the thymus. It is also expressed in the spleen, lung, testis, colon, placenta and fetal liver. Expressed during S and G2/M phase and expression is up-regulated in cancer cells during M phase.

## Goat Anti-Aurora Kinase B Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## Goat Anti-Aurora Kinase B Antibody - Images




AF4141a (1 µg/ml) staining of Thymus (A), Lymph Node (B), Tonsil (C), Spleen (D) and Testis (E) lysates (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

## Goat Anti-Aurora Kinase B Antibody - Background

Serine/threonine-protein kinase component of the chromosomal passenger complex (CPC), a complex that acts as a key regulator of mitosis. The CPC complex has essential functions at the centromere in ensuring correct chromosome alignment and segregation and is required for chromatin-induced microtubule stabilization and spindle assembly. Involved in the bipolar attachment of spindle microtubules to kinetochores and is a key regulator for the onset of cytokinesis during mitosis. Required for central/midzone spindle assembly and cleavage furrow formation. Key component of the cytokinesis checkpoint, a process required to delay abscission to prevent both premature resolution of intercellular chromosome bridges and accumulation of DNA damage: phosphorylates CHMP4C, leading to retain abscission- competent VPS4 (VPS4A and/or VPS4B) at the midbody ring until abscission checkpoint signaling is terminated at late cytokinesis (PubMed:22422861, PubMed:24814515). AURKB phosphorylates the CPC complex subunits BIRC5/survivin, CDCA8/borealin and INCENP. Phosphorylation of INCENP leads to increased AURKB activity. Other known AURKB substrates involved in centromeric functions and mitosis are CENPA, DES/desmin, GPAF, KIF2C, NSUN2, RACGAP1, SEPT1, VIM/vimentin, GSG2/Haspin, and histone H3. A positive feedback loop involving GSG2 and AURKB contributes to localization of CPC to centromeres. Phosphorylation of VIM controls vimentin filament segregation in cytokinetic process, whereas histone H3 is phosphorylated at 'Ser-10' and 'Ser-28' during mitosis (H3S10ph and H3S28ph, respectively). A positive feedback between GSG2 and AURKB contributes to CPC localization. AURKB is also required for kinetochore localization of BUB1 and SGOL1. Phosphorylation of p53/TP53 negatively regulates its transcriptional activity. Key regulator of active promoters in resting B- and T-lymphocytes: acts by mediating phosphorylation of H3S28ph at active promoters in resting B-cells, inhibiting RNF2/RING1B-mediated ubiquitination of histone H2A and enhancing binding and activity of the USP16 deubiquitinase at transcribed genes.

**Goat Anti-Aurora Kinase B Antibody - References**

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Tatsuka M.,et al.Cancer Res. 58:4811-4816(1998).
Kimura M.,et al.Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 82:147-152(1998).
Prigent C.,et al.In Silico Biol. 1:123-128(1999).
Zhang Q.,et al.Submitted (JUL-1997) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.